

Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1833.

NO. 3740.

Newport Mercury.

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TERMS.

Two Dollars per annum—\$1 in advance.
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School-Books, &c.

Wm. & J. H. Barber, HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use in Town and Country consisting of Geographies of every kind, viz. Newey's, Cummings, Woodbridge's and Morse's do.;—Collins's Arithmetic Smith's and Murray's Grammar;—Allen's, Webster's, Murray's and Cummings's Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

Writing Paper from \$20 to \$3 per ream; Letter Do. of various kinds.

ALSO,

ACCOUNT BOOKS,
Of every description, and price.
Nov. 6, 1833

Paper-Hangings, and Borders.

LARGE Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS and BORDERS, of new handsome patterns, for Sale at the Book-Store of

HENRY BARBER,
No. 133, Thames Street,
Newport, June 22

AUCTION-ROOM.

C. SHAW having made some new arrangements in his business, has fitted his Auction Room, tenders his services to the public as an AUCTIONEER. He will sell Furniture either at private sales, or at his Auction room;—Back lots, real estate, or any merchandise public or private sale, on the most accommodating terms—cash advanced on consignments, if requested.
Newport, Sept. 28.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and Lot in Pelham Street, now owned by Capt. A. G. Swasey.—Possession in May next.—For terms, apply to NATHAN B. HAMMETT.
Newport, Nov. 30, 1833.

For Sale,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, that pleasantly situated Estate in Washington Street, formerly owned by Capt. Simon Benson.—The Estate has recently been in complete repair, and will be sold on very reasonable terms.—Any person disposed to purchase, can view the premises, and learn the terms, by applying to the Subscriber.
JACOB CHAPPEL.
Newport, Nov. 23.

TO LET,

and Possession given immediately.
THE large and convenient Dwelling House in Thames Street, two doors north of the Brick market, occupied by Mr. A. Phinney.—Part of the Dwelling House in Thames street, lately occupied by Capt. Vinson.—For terms, apply to S. T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Nov. 2.

TO LET,

THE STORE on the Ferry Wharf, lately occupied by Mr. J. Clarke.—Possession will be given immediately.—For terms, apply to I. CROOKER, jun.

I. CROOKER jr. & Co. have for Sale Gardner's Wharf, a Quantity of first quality SCHUYLKILL COAL.
Newport, Oct. 19.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate having allowed One Month longer for the Creditors of the Estate of Col. HENRY SHERMAN, dec. to bring in their Claims, Creditors will attend at the Store of Stevens, on the last Saturday of Dec. at 12 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of filing and examining said claims.

JOHN STEVENS,
SAMUEL BARKER, } Commrs
JOHN V. HAMMETT, }

NEW GOODS,

ISAAC GOULD,

No. 176, Thames Street,
HAS Just received, his Fall and Winter supply of Fashionable and Staple GOODS, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Petershams, Goats hair and Imitation Cambric, new style Vestings, Lambs wool under Shirts and Drawers; a few pieces very splendid Merinoes—With a general assortment of Articles of Men's wear.—All of which will be sold at a small advance.
Newport, Nov. 2.

Wm. James Tilley,

INTENDING a change in his Business, requests all those indebted to him by Note or Book Account, to settle the same.—And all who now want Dry Goods, Hats, or India Rubber over Shoes, can purchase of him at a very great discount.
Newport, Nov. 30.

Peach Orchard Coal.

JUST RECEIVED,

60 Tons of the first quality Peach Orchard COAL.—Also, Maryland White CORN, in lots to suit purchasers.—For sale on the Wharf, by JOSHUA SAYER.
Newport, Nov. 30.

New York and Boston Steam Boat Company.

Fare from NEWPORT, \$7, and found.



ARRANGEMENT FOR DECEMBER.

THE BENJ. FRANKLIN having been withdrawn for the Season, the PRESIDENT, Capt. E. S. Bunker, will continue to run as follows:

Leaves Providence,	Leaves New-York.
Monday, Dec. 2	Monday, Dec. 4
Friday, 6	Friday, 9
Wednesday, 11	Wednesday, 13
Monday, 16	Monday, 18
Friday, 20	Friday, 23
Wednesday, 25	Wednesday, 27
Monday, 30	Monday, 31

The President will leave Providence at 12 o'clock M. and New-York at 4 P. M.—The President is propelled by two low pressure engines, and with heavy copper boilers.—The Boat will stop at Newport, at the Long wharf, going and returning to receive and land Passengers.
Dec. 3, 1833.

New-York and Providence Steam-Boats.

Fare \$7 from NEWPORT, and found. Deck Passengers to and from Newport, \$1.



ARRANGEMENT FOR DECEMBER

THE new and splendid Steam-Boat BOSTON, Capt. Wm. Comstock, will leave New-York and Providence, on the following days:

Leaves Providence,	Leaves New-York.
Wednesday, Dec. 4	Monday, Dec. 2
Monday, 9	Friday, 6
Friday, 13	Wednesday, 11
Wednesday, 18	Monday, 16
Monday, 23	Friday, 20
Friday, 27	Wednesday, 25
Monday, 30	Monday, 31

The Boston will leave Providence at 12 M. Newport 2 P. M. and New York at 4 P. M.
December 3, 1833.

Executor's Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby give notice, That they have been duly appointed, and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and testament of MARTHA WILLBOR,

late of Newport, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs.—they therefore request all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having any demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement to

WM. WILLBOR, } Executors.
ANN WILLBOR, }

Newport, Dec. 2, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been appointed Administratrix on the Estate of SAMUEL BORDEN,

late of Tiverton, dec. and has accepted of said trust, and qualified herself according to law. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to make payment without delay; and those having claim against said estate, to exhibit them as soon as may be

ELIZA BORDEN, Adm'x
Tiverton, Sept. 28.

POETRY.

FROM THE RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR, FOR 1834.
THE HEART IS FIXED.—HER. XII. 1.

The heart is fixed, and fixed the eye,
And I am girded for the race;
The Lord is strong, and I rely
On his assisting grace;
Race for the swift—it must be won.
A prize laid up—it must be won.
And I have tarried longer now,
(Pleased with scenes of time)
Than fifteth those who hope to go
To Heaven, that holy clime:
Who hope to pluck the fruit which grows
Where the immortal river flows.
The atmosphere of earth—Oh! how
It hath bedimmed the eye,
And quenched the spirit's fervent glow,
And stayed the purpose high;
And how these feet have gone astray,
That should have walked the narrow way.
Race for the swift—I must away,
With footstep firm and free;
Ye pleasures that invite my stay
And cares, are sought to me;
For lo! it gleameth on my eye,
The glory of that upper sky.

"A prize laid up"—said he who fought
That holy fight of old,
"Laid up in Heaven for me, yet not
For me alone that crown of gold,
But all who wait till thou appear,
Saviour, the diadem shall wear."
Patiently wait—so help thou me,
O meek and holy One,
That dost although to vision be,
The race I still may run;
This eye thus lifted to the skies,
This heart thus burning for the prize.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

Childhood's sweet beauty fades away,
A Saviour calls, he must obey,
And yield the life that's giv'n;
Angels descend from realms above,
And clasp him in the arms of love,
To wait his soul to Heaven.

Here "earth to earth" is now consign'd,
Here anguish wings the parent's mind,
That "dust to dust" is giv'n;
Here the dear babe no more appears,
While o'er his grave we shed our tears,
His home is now in Heaven.

Thy holy name, Oh Christ! be praised,
Thou from the dead thyself wast rais'd,
By God the power was giv'n;
Here to thy bosom children brought,
Then spake to man the humbling thought
Behold such is Heaven.
Though all must die, who here are born,
Though worms consume our infant form,
And brief the life that's giv'n;
Though sorrow here, doth us assail,
Let our grief those words prevail,
The infant's home is Heaven.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

We have received from Washington, copies of the Public Documents which accompanied the President's Message to Congress, consisting of the Reports from the Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments, and that of the Post-Master General.—Their length precludes our inserting them entire, and we are only enabled to give the following abstract of their contents, from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

In this Report, the Secretary thus remarks:—

"A different arrangement of the Navy Board has, for a few years, been a subject of consideration by Congress. The Board itself, and the head of this department, once united in recommending such a change as to apportion its ordinary business among the several members with a view to greater convenience, despatch and responsibility.—This could be accomplished without any material increase of expense; and it seems on many accounts highly desirable. The reasons for the change have been so fully detailed in former reports, as not to need, at this time, any further explanation."

"The whole number of naval officers at this time, including those under warrants as well as commissions, is about one thousand; and our whole annual expenses, of every kind, for their maintenance is about \$850,000, or on an average about \$850 for each officer."

"The whole number of seamen in the Navy, including all the different grades, does not vary much from five thousand; and the annual expenses of their pay, rations and enlistment, are not far from \$1,130,000, or on an average, about \$226 for each seaman.—These expenses are small, and indicate great popularity in the service, when we advert not only to our facility in obtaining good seamen, but to the high rate of wages the past year in merchant vessels, and to the great cost of this class of persons in the navies of some countries, where labor is generally much lower than in the United States."

"All the squadrons have been actively and efficiently employed; and it gives me great satisfaction to state, that our commerce in all quarters of the globe was probably never known to be

more free from menaces, danger, or actual violence."

"The present policy of this Department is to launch no more vessels of the same size with those in ordinary, until the latter are worn out. But it is proposed to build from time to time, and protect on the stocks till wanted, such new vessels as Congress may authorize to be constructed; because, in that condition, their timber will improve rather than decay, and the expense of taking care of them will be trifling, compared with that of vessels in ordinary."

"The construction of two small steam batteries, for reasons heretofore recommended, is still deemed highly important to our future interests, and too long delay in making further experiments, and in acquiring further science on this subject in our naval service may, on the sudden occurrence of hostilities, place us in a position not a little mortifying to our pride, and hazardous to our welfare."

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

This document is well written, but its details are not in general of sufficient interest to render it desirable to place the whole of it before our readers. The condition of the army is satisfactory, and appears to be improving. Part of this improvement is to be attributed to the act the last session, which increased the pay of the rank and file, and reduced the term of service. Among the measures which have been adopted for the amelioration of the moral habits of the soldiery, is the discontinuance of all parades upon the Sabbath. As respects the medical corps, the Secretary recommends that their compensation should be increased, in order to render it more proportionate, than it is now, to the extent of their services. Of the subsistence department, he observes, that the act by which it was organized is about to expire, and mentions, in proof of its efficiency, that during the fifteen years which have elapsed since its enactment, the loss incurred by defections has not exceeded sixteen thousand dollars in an expenditure of more than five millions and a half. The Military Academy is represented as being in a prosperous condition: the Secretary proposes that the compensation of the teacher of drawing, Mr. Leslie, should be made equal to that of the professors. He reviews the suggestions which he has heretofore presented in reference to brevet commissions. It is proposed to establish a fund for the support of invalid officers and of the families of such as may die in the service. This is desired by the officers, and all that is asked of the government is such legislative provision, as may give efficacy to the plan. In connexion with this subject, the Secretary suggests the expediency of a provision for superannuated soldiers, by making a deduction from the pay of each, and adding to the proceeds, the fines assessed by courts martial, the pay due to soldiers who die without heirs, and a certain proportion of the post fund.

The condition of the Indians, who have emigrated beyond the Mississippi, is described as highly favorable. It is expected that all the Indians in Florida will soon remove. Fifteen thousand of the Choctaw tribe have already emigrated: from fifteen hundred to three thousand only remain. The result of the last attempt to induce the Creeks to remove from Alabama is not yet known. The Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes have removed; and there remain only about five thousand Indians in the whole country north of the river Ohio, and east of the Mississippi. The Cherokees, in number about eleven thousand, are the only ones south of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, with whom an arrangement has not been made: but five hundred of these are expected soon to remove.

The commissioners west of the Mississippi have settled the disputed boundary question between the Creeks and Cherokees. They are engaged in maturing a plan for regulating the intercourse of the various tribes with the United States and with each other, and for their own internal government. The preparation of this will require more time than is allowed for the performance of their duties, and the Secretary proposes an extension of their term of service.

Thirty thousand six hundred claims for pensions have been presented under the act of June 7th, 1832. Twenty three thousand four hundred and thirty eight certificates have been issued, 1111 claims rejected, 300 returned cases are undergoing further investigation, 1351 are suspended until additional evidence shall be furnished, and 4425 are in transitu between the parties and the office, or in the hands of the parties for further evidence and authentication.

The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st Nov. was \$367,423 30 cts.

REPORT OF THE POST-MASTER GENERAL.

It is stated by this officer, that when he took charge of this department in 1829, the annual transportation of the mail was 13,700,000 miles, and that, on the 1st July last, it was 26,354,483 miles; that the surplus available revenue, at the former period, was nominally \$230,849 07, but that expenses incurred for transportation prior to that time, since ascertained and deducted, reduced the real amount to \$165,600 31. The expense of transportation amounted in 1829, to \$1,153,646 21; in 1833, to \$1,824,588 08. The gross amount of postage in 1829, was \$1,707,413 42; in 1833, \$2,616,538 27; and within the two periods, the expense of transportation has been reduced from eight cents and four-tenths per mile, to seven cents and fifty-seven hundredths.

The following is the explanation given by the Post-Master General of the method in which the accounts for transporting the mail, have been kept:

It appears, from the earliest records of the department, to have been a rule not to enter to the credit of a contractor, nor to charge to the account of transportation, the expense of carrying the mail on his route, till after he had signed his contract and bond, and returned them to the department with proper security, though the service may have been regularly performed, and, in many instances, the moneys actually paid.—It has sometimes happened that contracts of the greatest magnitude have, from various causes, remained for more than a year unreturned. In such cases, though the expenses have been incurred, they do not appear in the transportation account, and though the moneys may have been paid to the contractors, they stand on the books as balances to that amount due from them to the department, constituting a part of its surplus fund; when, in fact, they constitute a part of the actual expense incurred for the transportation of the mail. The consequence has been, that the expenses for transporting the mail within any given period of time, as shown in the accounts, and reported annually through the Executive, have been always calculated to exhibit an amount considerably less than what has actually been incurred. This is an imperfection not of recent origin, but one which appears to have been coexistent with the department.

Being deceived, as he says, in this manner, the Postmaster General was led to carry his improvements farther than the resources of the department would sustain. The following is given as the result of an examination of the causes of the difficulty. In 1829, when he took the office, the expenses, which had been incurred for transportation were greater by \$64,248 76 than appeared by his report. In 1832, the surplus of available funds was represented in his report at \$202,811 40; but when the expenses incurred for transportation prior to that time are taken into view, the department was really indebted in the amount of \$2,344 67.

The expenses of the department for the year ending on the 1st of July last, were \$2,808,673 31, and the gross amount of postage, \$2,616,538 27; leaving a deficit of \$192,135 04, which with the balance due at the close of the preceding year and a sum paid into the Treasury by irregular deposits, exhibit a debt, on the part of the department, of \$195,209 40. The present aggregate expense of a year is \$2,123,239 42, and the net revenue for the current year \$2,037,410 81. Had the old system been continued, the department would have appeared to be less indebted, by \$91,658 82, than it is in reality.

Since the discovery of the excess of expenditure, a retrenchment of \$274,263 has been made in the expenses of the department, but the annual transportation of the mail will continue to be 26,527,957 miles.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Message of Governor Wolf, communicated to the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 4th of Dec. is a document of great length, and considerable interest. He calls the attention of that body, in emphatic terms, to the subject of universal education; the importance of some public provision for which may be estimated by the fact, that there are 730,269 persons in the State under the age of 21 years, while no schools are established for their instruction. He censures the freedom with which acts of incorporation have been generally granted, and makes several objections to the powers usually conferred on corporate bodies. The militia system, in his judgment, requires to be re-organized by the Legislature. The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st Nov. was \$367,423 30 cts.

Twenty-Third Congress.

Wednesday, Dec. 4th.—In the SENATE, Mr. Sprague, from Maine, and Mr. Calhoun, from S. C., appear in their seats to-day.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing the annual report of the Treasurer of the U. States, and a report concerning the removal of the Public Deposites from the U. States Bank and its branches.—5000 copies of the report, and 1500 copies of the documents, were ordered to be printed.

Rhode-Island Senators.

Mr. S. Wright offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Rhode-Island, now upon the table of the Senate, showing the appointment of Elisha R. Potter, as a Senator to represent that State in the Senate of the U. States, be referred to a select committee of five Senators, to inquire and report upon the claim of the said Elisha R. Potter to the seat in the Senate now occupied by the Hon. Asher Robbins.

Mr. Clay wished the resolution to be over, because the rules of the Senate gave to its President the appointment of Committees, and as that functionary was not present, though doubtless good reasons could be given for his absence, he was unwilling that so important a duty should devolve on a substitute. It might, too, in such a case as the present be deemed proper by the Senate to appoint the committee themselves. Hence he wished for time to reflect. After some discussion, Mr. Wright said, in proposing the resolution, he had supposed that the committee would be chosen by ballot, and he would not object to the gentleman from Kentucky amending the resolution to that effect. Mr. Clay declined offering an amendment, but said if the resolution were so modified, he would no longer object to taking it up. Mr. Wright said he had no objection to make the modification, and sat down; but soon after rose again, and said he desired it to be understood that he had not intended to change the form of the resolution himself; but, if an amendment should be moved, he would not object to it.

Mr. Clay then moved to lay the resolution on the table.

And it was ordered without a division. In the House of Representatives, the whole day was spent without any result on the question whether Mr. Moore, claiming to have received the certificates of three out of five sheriffs of the counties composing his congressional district, should be admitted to his seat, preliminary to the decision whether he or Mr. Letcher be entitled thereto.

Thursday, Dec. 5. In the SENATE on motion of Mr. Grundy, it was ordered, that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a communication of the reasons that had induced him to refuse his assent to the bill of the last session, authorizing an appropriation, for a limited time, of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

After the message had been read, a discussion took place, which was introduced by some remarks of Mr. Clay, in which he commented in strong terms on the conduct of the President in keeping back the Land Bill during the whole of the recess; a course which he considered as without precedent or justification, and calculated to rouse the country, if any thing could provoke it, to denounce the present state of things. He regarded the conduct of the Executive as disrespectful to the Legislature and to the country, and moved to lay the message on the table.

Before the question was taken, Mr. Benton endeavored to obtain a hearing, but only succeeded in saying that he intended to defend the President from the attack which had been made upon him.

The motion of Mr. Clay was then decided in the affirmative—ayes 19, noes not counted.

A motion was immediately made by Mr. Benton to take up the message, and this motion being entertained by the chair, a debate ensued in which Messrs. Poindexter, Benton, and Clay took part. It was considered by Mr. Poindexter, that this document was one on which the Senate could take no action, because it had been kept back until the Congress which had cognizance of it, under the constitution, had ceased to exist. He was therefore against considering the message.

He was succeeded by Mr. Benton, who went into a statement to show that the President had shown no disrespect to Congress by the delay which had taken place; that this delay was unavoidable, and arose out of the lateness of the period when the bill was presented to him, and the great pressure of public business.

Mr. Clay rejoined, for the purpose of showing that the subject was one which the President well understood, and had recommended to Congress to take up in his message at the commencement of the last session, when he had admitted what was now denied in his message, the entire power of Congress to control the disposition of the Public Lands. After Mr. Clay had concluded,

Mr. Benton withdrew his motion to take up the message.

NEW LAND BILL.

Mr. Clay then gave notice that he should, on Tuesday next, ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate for a limited time, the proceeds of the Public Lands.

DUTIES COLLECTION BILL.

Mr. Calhoun then gave notice that he should on Monday ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Bill of the last session, commonly called the Force Act.

Mr. Benton offered the following resolution, which lies for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate—

1. A statement of the amount of public monies in the Bank of the United States at the end of each month for each year from the establishment of the Bank to the present time;

2. The average amount of the same for each year;

3. The average of the same for the whole time.

The chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, enclosing a Report from the War and Navy Departments concerning the equalization of the pay of officers.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution offered by him yesterday:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Rhode-Island, now upon the table of the Senate, showing the appointment of Elisha R. Potter, as a Senator to represent that State in the Senate of the United States, be referred to a select committee of five Senators to inquire and report upon the claim of the said Elisha R. Potter to the seat in the Senate now occupied by the Hon. Asher Robbins.

Some conversation then took place on the propriety of changing the language of the resolution from the ordinary form, in consequence of the novelty of the case, and the possibility that the present proceeding might be drawn into a precedent. Messrs. Clay, Wright and King participated; and Mr. Clay moved to amend the resolution by inserting after the words "five Senators," the words "to be elected by the Senate," which was agreed to.

Mr. Poindexter then signified his impression that the whole proceeding was irregular and improper, and that the true course would have been to refer the credentials of Mr. Robbins, in the first instance, and if his election should be reported constitutional and proper, then to refer the credentials of Mr. Potter to the same committee for their inspection.

At the suggestion of Mr. Knight, however, who, while he admitted that the course indicated by Mr. Poindexter would have been the more correct, expressed a hope that no fastidiousness as to forms would be suffered to delay the proceeding on the subject.

The question on the adoption of the resolution, as amended, was put, and carried in the affirmative.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the Select committee, when the chair announced that the following gentlemen composed the committee:

Messrs. Poindexter, Rives, Frelinghuysen, Wright, and Sprague.

On motion of Mr. Silsbee, the documents communicated to the Senate from the Executive Departments, were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday next.

In the House, Thursday, Dec. 5th. In addition to the members of the House already announced, Mr. Muhlenburg, of Pennsylvania, attended yesterday, and Mr. Pearce, of Rhode-Island, to-day, and took their seats.

The subject of the contested election between Messrs. Moore and Letcher, was then resumed, being introduced by Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, who offered three resolutions, in substance as follows:

That the evidence produced by Mr. Moore was insufficient to entitle him to be received as a sitting member.

2d. That the whole subject be referred to the committee of Elections; and

3d. That in the mean while neither claimant be admitted to sit.

On these resolutions a debate arose which occupied the House till near three o'clock.

It was terminated by the proposal, by Mr. Hardin, for an arrangement, in which both claimants were understood to acquiesce, that the 1st Resolution should be withdrawn; that the 2d and 3d should be adopted; and that a 4th should be added, permitting the committee on Elections to receive, not only the transcripts of the Poll books, but all affidavits and depositions taken on due notice from either of the parties or their agents.

Mr. Archer was opposed to the adoption of the last of these Resolutions, as going to place the House in the attitude of sanctioning a private bargain between individuals, on a question in which the vital interest of the purity of elections and the right of suffrage was concerned.

In this view, Mr. Davis, (of Mass.) concurred.

Mr. Polk explained, and defended the resolution; when, after some further conversation, in which Messrs. Hardin, Burges, and Polk, participated, the resolutions were adopted by the House.

An order was passed for the appointment of Standing Committees.

The President's message was referred to a committee of the whole House on the State of the Union.

And the House then adjourned over until Monday.

IN SENATE, MONDAY, DEC. 9, Mr.

Webster of Mass., Col. Preston of South Carolina, Gen. McKean of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Southard of New-Jersey, appeared and took their seats.

Walter Lowrie, Esq., was unanimously elected Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Benton proposed a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the amount of public monies deposited in the United States Bank.

Mr. Clay moved that the resolution be laid on the table; not that he had any objection to the resolution itself, but he wished that the country should have an opportunity of ascertaining the condition of other Banks as well as that of the United States.

The resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Calhoun, on leave given, presented a bill to repeal the act of last session, providing for the collection of duties on imports; which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Benton, pursuant to notice and on leave given, presented a bill granting to the State of Missouri a certain quantity of land for purposes of internal improvement, &c. which was read a first time and passed to a reading.

Also, a joint resolution relative to an alteration of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States—which, on motion of Mr. Bibb, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a bill to graduate the prices of the public lands longest in the market; which was passed to a second reading.

Mr. Webster gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, introduce a bill to provide for compensating certain citizens of the United States for French spoliation upon their commerce.

The resolution to alter the 34th rule of the Senate, in relation to the appointment of Standing Committees, was taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

The object of the motion (made by Mr. Sprague) was to have the Committees elected by the Senate, instead of being appointed by the Vice President of the Senate pro tem.

Mr. Sprague said he was not presenting to the Senate, to adopt any thing of a novel nature, but to return to the usages of the body long since adopted. From the first Congress until the year 1823, the Standing Committees were elected by the Senate. In 1828 or '29, the change was made, giving to the Vice President the power of appointment, and he thought it ought now to be resumed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said that he felt seriously embarrassed by the present proposition, and as he wished time to consider it, he moved that the Senate adjourn, which was agreed to.—Adj.

HOUSE.—The several standing committees were announced from the Chair as follows:—

Elections.—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, Banks, Vanderpool, Jones, Peyton, Haymer and Hannegan.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Polk, Wilde, Cambreleng, Gordon, McKim, Binney, Loyall, McKinley and Hubbard.

Claims.—Messrs. Whittlessey, Barber, McIntire, Grennell, H. King, Gholson, Cramer, Forrester and Bynum.

Commerce.—Messrs. Sutherland, Davis, Harper, Foot, McKay, Lawrence, Pinkney, Heath and Selden.

Post-Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Conner, Kavanagh, Pearce of R. I. Thomas, Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Lytle and Laporte.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Bell, Ellsworth, Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, Thomas, Hardin, Parks and Pierce of N. H.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams of Mass., Huntington, Denny, Davis, Corwin, Dickerson, Martindale, McComas and Osgood.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnston of Ky., Vance, Speight, Ward, Blair, Thompson, Burd, Coffe and Bunch.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. White of N. Y., Williams, Watmough, Patton, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker and Smith.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett, Wayne, McDuffie, Hall, Jarvis, Coulter, Pierson and Carmichael.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Wardell, Baringer, Tompkins, Moore, Lea, Deming, W. K. Fuller, Fowler and Bell of Ohio.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Burges of R. I., Evans, Beall, Sechley, Adams of N. Y., Schenck, Chilton, Chaney and Mitchell.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Blair, Vinton, Stewart, Rencher, Johnson, Lucas, Pope and Slade.

Revisal and unfinished business.—Messrs. Dickson, Harrison, McLean, Shoup and Beatty.

Some little discussion took place on a resolution introduced by Mr. Patton, proposing as the ninth rule of the house that "in all cases the Speaker shall vote and if the House be equally divided, the question shall be lost."—The resolution was postponed to Monday next.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Chaplain, when the Rev. Mr. Stockton was chosen.

The Speaker announced that on Wednesday next the several States would be called in their order for their presentation of petitions.

Two messages, of a local nature, were received from the President.

After which, on motion of Mr. Stewart, the House Adj.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship Montreal, Captain Champlin, from London, which arrived this morning, left Portsmouth on the 8th of November and brings advices from London to the 7th inclusive. The evening papers have received no files, but we learn that the political news is not of much importance. The young Queen of Spain, Donna Isabella, was proclaimed on the 24th of October.—The royalist volunteers, a corps organized during the reign of Ferdinand, have been disbanded, on account of their disaffection to the interests of the Queen.

The Madrid Gazette of the 14th contains, it is said by a Paris correspondent many excellent decrees of unexpected liberality. That which relates to an amnesty of the past, however, is deemed incomplete for its omission of many liberal names of repute, and that of Mina in particular. Francisco Xavier de Burgos, lately named Minister del fomento, considered as the adviser of these and other measures of reform.

The report, via Bordeaux, of 40,000 French troops marching towards the Spanish frontiers, turns out to be without any other foundation than that derived from the military movements, incident to change of garrisons in the south of France.

The London papers are charging Russia with duplicity and intrigue in the affairs of Greece, viz: influencing the young King Otto, to the commission of unpopular acts, on the one hand, and fomenting discontents against his government on the other.

The meetings of the Ministers of the Great Powers on the Dutch and Belgian question, have been renewed in London.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The evening universal journal contains the following:—An extraordinary courier who left Madrid, in the night of the 27th ultimo, has brought a circumstantial account of the events to which the disarmament of the Royalist Volunteers gave rise. This measure was resolved upon by the Council of Ministers on the 26th. The next morning at an early hour, the authorities took possession without difficulty, of the battery of artillery which belonged to the Volunteers. But a great number of the latter, upon learning what was going on, assembled in one of their barracks, situated in the centre of the city. A multitude having gathered all around, some of the most violent fired from the windows, at the same time crying, "Long live Carlos V." Troops were immediately brought up, and at the same time a numerous crowd proceeded to the palace, and loudly called for arms. The Queen appeared at the balcony, and was greeted with the warmest acclamations. During this time, after some musket shots had been exchanged between a battalion of provincial militia and the Volunteers, the latter being summoned to surrender, under pain of being but to the sword, determined upon laying down their arms.—Several escaped and quitted Madrid; others, without leaving the capital, succeeded in gaining their homes, but some were killed in the streets. Towards the middle of the day, the municipality caused placards to be posted up, enjoining all the volunteers to surrender their arms under pain of death. Tranquility was perfectly restored at the moment of the courier's departure and no fears were entertained of its being again disturbed.

The Indicateur, of Bordeaux, of the 1st inst has the following letter, dated Bayonne, Oct. 30:—"Yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M. a courier with letters from the interior of Spain, arrived from Irun at our post office. All I could learn was that there were letters from Madrid up to the 29th. One, among others, it is said, states that great changes are about to take place in all the branches of the administration; doubtless the removal from office of all persons known for their attachment to Don Carlos."

The Indicateur also publishes a letter of the 3d, from Bayonne, containing the following details of the disturbance at Madrid on the 27th:—"Two couriers from Madrid arrived here in the course of last night. An insurrectionary movement broke out in the capital on the 27th. The troops with cannon proceeded chiefly on the continent of St. Barbara and the monks were driven out. The Royal Volunteers who took part in the commotion, were disarmed; they marched to the Gate de le Sol, to seize on the military post, and on the first discharge that they made, the sentinel was killed; they went to other points, but the troops and the Christians seized their arms. Some who cried 'Viva Don Carlos!' while all Madrid was ringing with the cry of 'Viva Isabella!' were hanged. Three hundred Royalist Volunteers have gained the country, but they were pursued."

The next day, when the couriers set off, Madrid was perfectly tranquil, but it was early. On their road they met the insurgents of Vittoria; the term expires to-day, and the troops were then to march on that town, and give no quarter. Two diligences have been burnt, and despatches of one of them, which were commercial letters, were taken. The departure of the mail does not allow me to say more."

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 11.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

In addition to the Annual Reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments, and that of the Post-Master General, (a summary of which will be found on our first page,) we have received the Report of the Committee of the U. S. Bank, in defence of that Institution in relation to the charges made against it, by the President, of interfering in the elections, &c.—and also the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, assigning the reasons which induced him to remove the public deposits from the U. S. Bank.—Both these Reports occupy more than twenty columns, which precludes our publishing them.

CONGRESS.—Our proceedings of the National Legislature are, to Monday last. The business of the session has already assumed an important character, and every indication seems to confirm the opinion, that its deliberations, at this session, will be of the greatest interest to the people of the United States.

SENATE.—The contested seat in the Senate of the U. S. between Mr. Robbins and Mr. POTTER, of this State, it will be seen, by reference to our Congressional journal, has been referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Poindexter, Rives, Frelinghuysen, Wright and Sprague, who will no doubt, shortly report their decision as to the question.

U. S. BANK.—The National Gazette of Saturday last, contains the Report of the Committee of the Directors of the Bank of the United States. It fills more than a whole page of that paper, in small type, and discusses in detail, the reasons assigned for the removal of the deposits, which are declared to be unfounded, and the act an illegal exercise of authority. On the subject of the expenditures for printing, to influence the elections, the report states, that the Government Directors must have perceived that of the \$30,000 which they present as expended for these objects, \$24,591 were expended for making and printing bank notes; \$1848 for blank forms and other necessary papers; \$803 for books and stationary, &c. It also states that in four years, the Bank has been obliged to incur an expense of \$38,000, to defend itself against injurious misrepresentations. It asserts the clear right of the Bank to defend itself equally against those who circulate false statements, and those who circulate false notes, its sole object both cases being self defence. The Report then concludes with the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the removal of the public funds from the Bank of the United States, under the circumstances, in the manner in which it has been effected, is a violation of the contract between the Government and the Bank, and that the President be instructed to present a memorial to Congress, requesting that redress should be afforded for the wrong which has been done to the Institution.

TREASURY REPORT.—The Washington Globe of the 6th inst. contains the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, occupies more than ten columns, and contains the reasons assigned by the Secretary for the removal, is the following:—

"It is obvious that the interest of the country would not be promoted by permitting the deposits of the public money to continue in the Bank until its Charter expired. Judging from the past, it is highly probable that they always amount to several millions of dollars. It would evidently produce serious inconvenience, if such a large sum were left in possession of the Bank until the last moment of its existence, and then be suddenly withdrawn, and its immense circulation is returned upon it, to be redeemed, and its depositors removing their funds to other institutions. The ability of the Bank, under such circumstances, to prompt in its payments to the Government, may be well doubted, even if the ultimate safety of the deposits could be relied upon. Besides the principal circulating medium now in the hands of the people, and the one most commonly used in the exchanges between places, consists of the notes of the Bank of the U. S. and its numerous branches. The sudden withdrawal of its present amount of circulation, or its sudden depreciation, before any other convenient currency was substituted in its place, would certainly produce extensive evils, and be sensibly felt among all classes of society."

CHOLERA.—A letter from Gibraltar dated Nov. 2d, says,—"The Cholera is in Malaga, and I fear it will cost great ravages. Upwards of 30,000 persons had left it by the last accounts, and a great many more were about leaving. On the 30th Oct. 30 deaths had taken place."

MESSAGE.—The Message of the President, communicating his reasons for withholding his assent from the Public Lands bill of the last session, occupies about four columns of the Washington Globe of Friday last. It enters into a historical view of the manner in which the public lands were acquired, and the terms on which they are now held, by the United States, and draws from the view the following inferences: that by one of the fundamental principles of the original confederation, they were to be the common property of the United States; that they were ceded and accepted on the express condition, that they should be disposed of for the common benefit of the States according to their proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and for no other purpose, and that in pursuance of these compacts, the Congress of the Confederation proceeded to sell the land, and place the proceeds in the Treasury, and under the Constitution have repeatedly pledged them for the payment of the public debt, by which each State was expected to profit in proportion to the general charge made upon it for that object. The bill, in the opinion of the President, subverts these compacts,—1st. Because in addition to an equal share with the others, seven states are to receive 12 1/2 per cent. on the net amount sold within their limits; 2nd. Because it abandons the true ratio of distribution according to the general charge and expenditure, and adopts that of the federal representative population; 3d. Because it reasserts the principle of the Maysville road bill, by which Congress undertook to appropriate the public funds to objects of a local character, within the States; 4th. Because instead of returning to the people an unavoidable surplus of revenue paid in by them, its object is to create a surplus distribution among the States, and to lead directly to consolidation. On the whole, the President declares his adherence to the opinion suggested in the Message of 1832, that these lands ought to cease as soon as possible, to be a source of revenue.—[Boston Daily Adv.]

VIRGINIA.—Gov. Floyd's Message to the Legislature of Virginia, occupies one column of the Richmond Enquirer. The first part of it consists of a series of remarks relative to internal improvements. The subjects of the Tariff, the Proclamation and Enforcing Bill, occupy nearly half the message; and towards its close the Governor speaks with great asperity of the deep and settled purpose which, as he declares, is entertained by some persons at the North, to emancipate Southern Slaves; and observes, that "so many servants have left the city, in a manner so mysterious, as leaves not a doubt, that plans and schemes have been formed at a distance, to be carried into effect here." For the purpose of preventing these things, he proposes that vigorous enactments shall be forthwith adopted. In conclusion, he says, that he has now finished the last annual message which he perhaps shall ever write.

LATEST FROM MADRID. By the ship Plato, Capt. Wise, we have received Madrid papers to the 22d of October, inclusive. They contain a decree of the Queen of Spain, which re-ubjoins, confiscating all the property of Don Carlos, of every description. He is said to have been the richest man in the kingdom. His wealth amounted to several millions of dollars.

The papers are full of congratulation to the new government, and it is evident that with the exception of the Northern Provinces, the state of the kingdom is quiet.—The Madrid Gazette of October 22nd, says:—"The Captain-General of Andalusia and Granada under date of the 16th, of Estramadura and Valencia under date of the 13th, and of Navarre under date of the 13th write that nothing new had occurred to interrupt the public tranquility."

The Count de Orlaia, having been appointed a member of the Council of the government by the will of the King, has retired from the Ministry of Public Works and is succeeded by Francisco Xavier de Burgos appointed in his stead.

By a decree of the 21st October, the Queen has abolished the monopoly of the royal manufacture of Crystals and opened it to free competition.

The Cholera still prevailed with considerable violence at Seville. The number of deaths on the 15th was 58; 14th, 52; 13th, 69; 12th, 39; 8th, 114; 7th, 165. At the height of the disease, the number of deaths per day was more than 300. In most other places where it had appeared, the mortality was comparatively small.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 11th.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.—Capt. Gibson, of the brig Baltimore, from Bordeaux, arrived at New-York, states, that 5000 soldiers marched through that place on the 23th of Oct. and it was reported there, that they were on their march for the frontiers of Spain, at the request of the Queen Regent.

The last Philadelphia Chronicle contains a notice of the formation of a National Anti-Slavery Society of which Arthur Tappan of New-York was elected President.

U. S. BANK.—The Boston Gazette of Yesterday, says,—"By an article in the last Washington Globe it appears, that the U. S. Bank has curtailed its accommodations in four months, about TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. The curtailment at the Branch in this city, amounts to over Two Millions."

We have received from Mr. D. FELT, Pearl-street, New-York, specimens of American Stationery, viz. ink powder, ink, sealing wax, quills, &c. which obtained the premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, held in New-York.—These articles of American manufacture, are pronounced by those who have used them, (particularly by some connected with our public institutions) as being of a very superior quality, and as highly creditable to the manufactures of our country.

GREENBANK'S PERIODICAL LIBRARY.—The fifth No. of the 3d vol. of this valuable weekly publication, has just been issued. This work contains, in the cheapest possible form, a re-publication of new and standard works.

UNITED STATES BANK.—The New-York Courier and Enquirer of Saturday say, "we learn from a source entitled to credit that the President and Directors of this institution have determined not to apply for a recharter during the present session of Congress, nor indeed is it at all probable that they will make any application for a recharter while the present Congress is in being."

FROM MADRID.—Madrid papers to the 22d October, have been received at this port by the ship Logan, Captain Atkins, from Cadiz, whence she sailed on the 1st November. Madrid was quiet, but insurrection was rife in the provinces. It was reported at Cadiz that Don Miguel had evacuated Portugal and gone to help his hopeful friend Don Carlos.—[Boston Gaz.]

THE CHEROKEES.—The Cherokee Council, lately held at Red Clay, Tennessee, terminated in a downright quarrel between the parties for and against emigration. An attempt was made by the former to expel Ridge and Coody, the leaders of the emigrating party, from the Council. The attempt failed, but they resigned their places, and intend to emigrate. It is said in the Georgia papers, that half the tribe will accompany them. A new delegation to Washington was appointed, at the head of which were Ross and McKay.

The Board of Examiners, appointed to inquire into the causes of the explosion of the steamboat New-England, gave it as their unanimous opinion—That the explosion of the steamboat New-England was caused by the pressure of steam, produced in the ordinary way, but accumulated to a degree of tension which the boilers were unable to sustain.

FROM CANTON.—Captain Martin, of the ship Providence, who arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, having left Canton the middle of July, states, that in consequence of the continual heavy rains, the river had overflowed its banks and inundated the country, causing the loss of lives, and destroying many junks. The silk worms and rice fields had sustained serious injury.—The famine continued in the provinces before mentioned. Considerable numbers of persons from these districts had made their appearance in the neighborhood of Canton, to obtain a subsistence, which they were unable to procure at home, their country having been laid waste by the floods. The rebellion in Formosa, continued to rage as fiercely as ever.

Private letters received in this city state, that there is considerable loss among the silk growers, the silk worms being nearly all destroyed in some of the districts near Canton.—[Boston Courier.]

In our last paper, an account was given of the death of a young lady in New-York, occasioned by her witnessing the great atmospheric phenomenon on the 13th ult. It is stated, that another female in Rockingham county, Virginia, died of fright, on witnessing the same wonderful appearance of the heavens.

The Natchez Courier states, that the meteoric phenomenon created great sensation in that city—the scene was truly magnificent; thousands and thousands of the meteors were darting about in all directions without a moment's cessation. Some thought that the world was about to be destroyed, and one good woman ran across the street, waked up a neighbor, and enquired, "If there was not something in the bible about stars falling on the Last Day." The negroes were much alarmed.

Mrs. Electro Whitmore, of Leesville, East Haddam, (Conn.) wife of Mr. Joseph Whitmore, merchant, is believed to be the only woman in the United States, says the New-Haven Herald, who is the mother of fourteen daughters. They were born at single births, and are all living. Seven of them are married, and have ten children.

BURDEN'S NEW STEAM-BOAT.—This boat about which there has been so much curiosity arrived here on Saturday evening. The hull, or rather the hulls of this boat, are two parallel tubes of 300 feet long each, eight feet in diameter at the centre—tapering to a point at either end, and placed at the distance of 16 feet from each other—Her draft of water in the centre, where she sinks the deepest is 35 inches. Her engine is of 75 horse power. Although the engine is new and incomplete—making only 14 instead of 24 revolutions for which it is calculated—the boat came from Troy in twelve hours. Her speed at times was estimated at sixteen miles per hour. When her engines shall be put in complete order, it is no exaggeration to believe, that her speed will exceed 20 miles per hour.

NEW-YORK COURIER.—We learn with regret, says the Natchez Journal, that the Steamer Black Hawk was run foul of by the Missourian, on the night of the 12th ult., between this city and Vicksburg, while on her way to St. Louis from New Orleans, and immediately sunk. The particulars have not yet reached us.

It appears by a discussion in the Philadelphia Councils, that the annual income of the Girard estate, will soon amount to \$130,000, besides the immense expenditures for improvements ordered by his will.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

There was a fall of snow to the depth of eight inches, at Cincinnati, on Monday and Tuesday of last week.

On the morning of Nov. 30th, the thermometer at Quebec was at 5 degrees below zero.

John Johnson, a preacher, convicted of the murder of his wife's sister, a girl about 13 years of age, was hung at Milfordville, Geo. on the 22d Nov. He has left a long written statement, which is said to be in relation to the circumstances of the case, and that he asserted his innocence to the last.

NOTICE.—A Sermon will be delivered on Sunday Evening next, Dec. 15th, in the Methodist Chapel—after which a Collection will be taken for the benefit of the Methodist Sunday School, in this town.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 9. (Reported for the Boston Advertiser & Patriot.) At Market this day, 1425 Beef Cattle, 173 Stores, 1270 Sheep, and 260 Swine.

Pigs.—Beef Cattle—Sales went off heavy at prices a little less than they brought last week, particularly the thinner qualities; a few very choice were taken without weighing supposed to cost \$5.50. We quote prime at \$5.25; good at \$4.50 a \$4.75.

Barrelling Cattle.—We are hardly able to give the price, but few were sold, the barrellers refused to pay \$1 for mess, and like proportion for thinner qualities.

Sheep.—In good demand; we noticed one lot quite small and ordinary, taken at \$1.75; also lots at 2, 2.25, 2.35, 2.37 and 2.50.—Wethers at 3.25 and 3.35.

Swine.—One lot was taken at 4 1/2 for Sows, and 5 1/2 for Barrows; one lot of 20 selected Barrows at 5 1/2; one lot to close, quite ordinary, more than half sows, at about 4. At retail, for small ones, 6c for Sows, and 7c for Barrows; large ones and old, 5 a 5 1/2 for Sows, and 6 a 6 1/2 for Barrows.

(From the Boston Courier.)

Prices of WOOL at Boston. Dec. 9.—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 70 a 75 cents per lb.; American full blood washed wool, 60 to 65cts.; do 3-4 do. 52 to 56; 1-2 do. 45 to 50; 1-4 do. 40 to 45; superfine pulled lambs, 55 to 60; 1st sort, 45 to 50; 2d do. 35 to 40; 3d do. 30 to 35; spinning 1st sort, 50 to 60 cts. per lb.

We have no change to notice in the state of our market; this article: there is a steady demand, but sales are not extensive.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1833.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon sets.
DECEMBER.				
14 Saturday.	7 27	4 33	9 52	7 42
15 Sunday.	7 28	4 32	10 26	8 44
16 Monday.	7 29	4 31	11 3	9 43
17 Tuesday.	7 30	4 30	11 15	10 43
18 Wednesday.	7 31	4 29	0 32	11 42
19 Thursday.	7 32	4 28	1 31	norm.
20 Friday.	7 32	4 28	2 41	0 42

Moon's First Quarter 19th day, 0h. 44m. moon.

MARRIED. At Providence on Monday last, Mr. George A. Taylor to Miss Eliza Ann Dean, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Whipple of Dighton, Mass.

DIED. In this town on Thursday morning last, Miss Mary Pitman, daughter of the late John Pitman, Esq. in the 86th year of her age.—She was distinguished through life for her virtuous and religious deportment, and amiableness of character.—Funeral This Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence in Broad-Street, which her Relations and Friends are requested to attend.

At Holland, Mass. on the 25th ult. Capt. Benjamin Church aged 78 years, formerly of this town.

At Island of Cuba, on 20th Oct. last, Mr. Henry G. D'Wolf, son of Gen. George D'Wolf formerly of Bristol, aged 25 years.

At Charleston, S. C. on the 2d inst. Major James Hamilton, sen. (father of Gov. James Hamilton) in the 63d year of his age.—He resided for several years with his family, in this town.

At Providence on Wednesday morning last, Capt. Jabez Whipple, in the One Hundredth Year of his age—the oldest inhabitant in that City.

At Johnston, Mrs. Amey Olney, wife of Mr. Eszek Olney, aged 64 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT, ARRIVED.
Saturday, Dec. 7.—Brig Helen Augusta, Delesclere, of Boston, 10 days from Pictou, with Coal, bound to Somerset, Mass.
Scho'r Providence, Bart. from Bangor.
Scho'r Isabella, Boyd, from Belfast, Me. for Providence.
Monday, Dec. 9.—Brig Martha, Wadsworth, from Mobile for Boston.
Scho'r Rebecca, Torrey, from Orland, Me.—Ancona, Billings, from Bangor.
Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Brig Mary, Harris, from Savannah for Providence.
Scho'r Boston Packet, Earlow, from Kingston N. Y. for Norfolk.
Scho'r Dolphin, Taylor, 6 days from New-York.
Sloop Eagle, Ash, from New-York.
Thursday, Dec. 11.—Brig Annawan, Sylvester, from Wilmington for Fall-River.
Scho'r Citizen, Baker, from Boston.
Scho'r Wallace, Ryder, from New-York.
Sloop Hero, Read, from New-York.

A Scho'r loaded with lumber, went ashore in the West Passage, in the S. E. gale on Sunday morning, and soon after went to pieces—crew saved.—We have since learnt, that the Scho'r was the Wareham, Capt. Elmer, from Bangor for Warren—part of her cargo will be saved.

DEPARTED.
Sloop Eagle, Ash, Providence

MARINE MEMORANDA.
At Croustet Oct. 4th, Ship Mount Hope, Greene, for New York in 10 days.
At Gibraltar Nov. 9th, Brig Gov. Coddington, Deans, for New-York in a few days; brig Mary, Foster, just arrived in 10 days from this port—Brig Ann Gadsden, Northam, for Bahia, was daily expected from the eastward.
At Havana Nov. 19th, Brig Eagle, D'Wolf, from this port.
At St. Thomas Nov. 24th, Scho'r Minoz, Price, unc.
Ship Marengo, Wood, for Havre, sailed from New-Orleans Nov. 23d.
Ship Renown for New-York in 3 days, was at Rio Janeiro Oct. 25th.

ANNUALS & SOUVENIRS For 1834.

THE TOKEN, a Christmas and New-Year's Present, containing 14 beautiful Engravings.
The Offering, a new and beautiful Annual, containing 10 mezzotinto engravings, by Sartain.
The Pearl or Affection's Gift.
Religious Souvenir, containing 8 fine engravings.
The Child's Annual.
The Daughters Own Book.
The Young Man's Own Book.
For Sale, by HENRY BARBER, No. 153, Thames street.

The following **ANNUALS** are expected, and will be received in a few days.
The English Annual, by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, containing 20 beautiful engravings.
The Literary Souvenir.
The Forget me Not.
The above Annuals, for beauty and embellishments, will surpass any heretofore received here.
Newport, Dec. 14.

NOTICE.

On the 1st day of February, Commence operations for an alliance in my Business, and until that time, will sell all, or any part of my Stock of Goods at Cost, for Cash, or approved credit.

Wm. James Tilley.
Newport, Dec. 14.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE situated on Washington Square, now occupied by Levi H. Gale—to be removed by the first of March.—For terms, apply to Mrs. GALE, on the premises.
Newport, Dec. 14.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND & PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, Oct. Session, A. D. 1833.
UPON the Petition of NICHOLAS BROWN and others, praying for an Act of Incorporation, authorising and empowering them to locate, lay out, construct, and complete a Rail Road, commencing at the line of the State of Massachusetts, and terminating in the City of Providence, with such branches, appurtenances, rights, powers and duties therewith connected, as to the General Assembly may seem proper, and with the right and power of entering upon, holding, crossing, taking and using all such lands and property as may be necessary and requisite for the purposes of said Rail Road, its branches and appurtenances, rights and powers, therewith granted or connected in such manner, upon such terms, and to such extent, as the General Assembly may deem proper, and provided that the same do not interfere with the rights heretofore granted to any other persons or companies.—Voted and resolved, That said Petition be received, and referred to the next session of the General Assembly, and that in the mean time the petitioners give public notice of the pendency of their petition, by publishing a copy of this vote in each of the newspapers printed in the city of Providence, and in at least one of the newspapers printed in the town of Newport, for at least three successive weeks immediately preceding the next session of this Assembly.
A true copy.—Witness, HENRY BOWEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE friends of NELSON PEARSONS, late of the State of Maine, who died on board the Scho'r Susan, on her passage from Newbern, N. C. may hear of his Chest by applying at this Office.
Dec. 14, 1833.

AUCTIONS.

On THURSDAY, Dec. 19th At 10 o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Auction, on the premises.
A LOT of LAND on the Hill opposite the Moravian Meeting-house lately improved by James Pitman.—Conditions at the time of Sale.
Wm. LOVIE, Auc'r.
Newport, Nov. 30.

GLASS AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the New-England Crown Glass Company, Boston, their Agent for the sale of their Glass, now offers at the manufactory prices, 1st and 2d quality Crown Glass, from 22 by 17, to 10 by 9.
Terms—under \$100, cash; \$100, sixty days credit; \$200, 90 days; \$300, four months—No discount allowed except interest.

The Glass manufactured by the New-England Crown Glass Company, is composed of the best materials, rendering its transparency very pure, and its color very bright, and making it valuable for Factories, Stores, Dwelling and Meeting Houses, as it casts no coloured tinge when the rays of light pass through it.

Contractors and Glaziers in town and country, will find it for their interest to apply to the subscriber, who will explain to them all the particulars as to the prices & terms—wholesale and retail.

All orders will receive immediate attention and prompt execution.
Its workmanship is good, and it is very straight and even. Being all of the first thickness, it is cheaper, besides being stronger than other Crown Glass, when the thickness and weight of the metal are considered, as will be found on comparison with Foreign Crown Glass.

J. C. SHAW.
Newport, Oct. 12.

CARPETINGS.

FROM 25 to 33 Cents the Yard quite good.—CLOTHS, expressly for Ladies wear, at very low prices.—Gentlemen's CLOTHS, in great variety, for Sale at TILLEY'S.
Newport, Nov. 2.

Connecticut Lottery class 45

DRAWS THIS DAY.
\$10,000 Highest Prize.
Tickets \$4.—Parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lottery class 46

DRAWS ON TUESDAY.
\$3,000 highest Prize.
Tickets \$1.—parts in proportion.

Comb. 10 37 43 in Conn. Lot. No. 9 came up a Prize of \$90, and was sold in a whole ticket by J. C. SHAW.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS, Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office
J. C. SHAW.
Newport, Dec. 14.

Connecticut Lottery class 45

DRAWS THIS DAY.
\$10,000 Highest Prize,
Tickets \$4.—Parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lottery class 46

DRAWS ON TUESDAY.
\$3,000 Highest Prize.
Tickets \$1, parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS.

May be had at the Lottery Office of
C. R. CAHOONE
Newport, Dec. 14

LIST of Combination Numbers,

drawn in
Connec. Lottery, No 13
21 30 33 51 3 37 7 46 6
Connec. Lot. No. 42 ex.
5 33 52 23 8 21 12 24 45
Connec. Lottery, No 43.
31 9 57 4 18 21 28 41 20

BANK STOCK.

FIVE SHARES in the Stock of the Bank of the United States, for Sale.—For terms, &c. apply at this Office.
Newport, Oct. 19.

TO LET.

THE CHAMBERS of a House situated on Prospect-Hill, consisting of five rooms, with other conveniences. Enquire at this Office.

Commissioners Notice.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners for to receive and report the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

PETER P. DEAN,

late of Newport, dec. represented insolvent do hereby give notice, that six months from this date is allowed for that purpose, and that we will attend at the Office of H. Y. Cranston, on the last Saturdays of March and April, 1834 at 2 o'clock P. M. for purpose of receiving and examining the claims against said Estate, at which times and place, all persons interested may appear and be heard.

WILLIAM M. ALLSTON }
H. Y. CRANSTON } Commis'rs
GEORGE G. KING. }

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
GEORGE C. MASON, Adm'r.
Newport, Dec. 1833.

PERIODICAL LIBRARY

GREENBANK'S PERIODICAL LIBRARY.—Forty-eight pages weekly.—Nearly 2500 large octavo pages a year, for \$5, furnishing annually select reading equal to 50 volumes of common size.

The success which has attended the exertions of the subscriber to usher into general notice the "Periodical Library," justifies the expression of his warmest thanks and gratitude. A steadily & rapidly increasing patronage proves, that the advantages held out to readers in the first announcement of this work are now every where appreciated.

The editor of the Periodical Library proposes to himself a wide range in sound literature and a freedom to select not only the best works of the day but also, to introduce to the notice of the American public, others which have been overlooked, either through want of taste on the part of our publishers on this side of the Atlantic, or from fears that they were not sufficiently "light and amusing."

Works already published in Greenbank's Periodical Library, viz: 1. The Life and Trials of Pestalozzi, with additional copious details, illustrative of his method of teaching. 2. The Life of Peter the Great; preceded by a sketch of the Statistics and History of Russia, by Count Segur. 3. A Tour through France and Italy, by William Hazlitt. 4. The last Essays of Elia, by Charles Lamb. To be speedily followed by the Travels in Upper India, and the Himalaya Mountains, by Major Archer. 5. The Life and Martial and Miscellaneous Poems of Homer. The Life of Burns, by Lockhart. The Spirit of the Age, or Contemporary Portraits, &c.

Persons wishing to possess a select Library containing matter equal to Fifty Volumes of standard literature, will please send their order soon, as only a limited No. of complete copies from the commencement remain on hand.

T. K. GREENBANK

No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, June 20.

Subscriptions for the Periodical Library will be received at this Office, and forwarded to the Publisher.

THE LADY'S BOOK

THE LADY'S BOOK.—Published by T. A. GORDY & Co. Philadelphia. The work is issued in numbers on the first of every month, printed on fine paper and entire new type.

Every number will contain a piece of Music two copper plate engravings, and at least four wood cuts, and every three months, a colored plate of the Fashions.

Subscription price Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. A new volume having just commenced, persons wishing to subscribe, are requested to call and leave their names.

The design of the work has already been illustrated in the Prospectus, and may be easily gathered from an inspection of its contents. The proprietors constantly supply of useful and elegant literature, selected with a view to the gratification of all classes, but more particularly the Ladies, has been, and will continue to be the leading object of the Publishers; and from the evidences of success already obtained they have no reason to doubt the entire accomplishment of their purpose.

Every accessible source from whence materials might be gathered, has been laid under contribution, without regard to expense. The best journals, both foreign and American, are received at the earliest dates, and from these, careful selections of the most valuable will continue to be made in such a way as will most likely combine novelty, variety, utility, and interest.

Original articles, translations of approved foreign productions, are furnished by able hands, and the editorial department is enriched by the contributions of Authors of distinguished reputation and merit. In a word, no means are left untried to make the Literary character of the work equal at least to any similar publication.

The embellishments are of a very superior order. Engravings suited to the character of the work, executed by the most skillful artists are bound up with each number, accompanied by appropriate descriptions of the various subjects.

Particular care has been taken to make the department of the Fashions and the Toilet, inviting and attractive to which end the ruling style is explained and illustrated by copper plate engravings.

Of the mechanical execution of the work the Publishers do not hesitate to speak in terms of strong commendation. For neatness, accuracy and beauty, they believe THE LADY'S BOOK will not suffer in comparison with any work in this country.

Subscriptions for the above work are received at this Office.

Feb. 22, 1833.

Morrison's Hygeian

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY. That SAMUEL YOUNG, having given assistance of his own mind in the Hygeian Theory of Physiology, as revealed by the British College of Health London, and having furnished the necessary security against counterfeits, is appointed Sole Agent for vending the HYGIENIC VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, AND PURGATIVE, in and for the State of Rhode Island.

In confirmation whereof I have this fourth day of January, 1833, set my hand.

H. SHEPARDWAT.

Sole Agent of Hygeian Agent for the U. S. of America, Smith-street, Brooklyn, L. I.

The Subscriber, being appointed Sole Agent for vending MORRISON'S HYGIENIC UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, for the State of Rhode Island, hereby gives notice, that no other person will be authorized to vend said Medicines in this State;—but for the accommodation of the public, I have appointed agents in different parts of the State, and to guard the public against impositions, they may rest assured, that should any Medicines be offered for sale in this State, purporting to be Morrison's Hygeian Universal Medicine, by any person excepting myself, or my authorized agents, that they will be counterfeits.

SAMUEL YOUNG, No. 107, Westminster-street.

This is to certify, that I have appointed the following great Agents for vending Morrison's Hygeian Universal Medicine in the State of Rhode Island:—Mr. Reuel H. Baker, of Warren; Mr. David Melville, of Newport; Messrs. George Hammond & Co. of Wickford; Messrs. G. Goodrich & Co. of Pawtucket; Messrs. J. & L. Kimball, of Coventry; and James H. Pearce, of East Greenwich.

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FALL GOODS, OCT. 12, 1833.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.

HAVE received from New-York, during the Week, their FALL Supply of **NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS**,—particularly adapted to the Season, which they would respectfully recommend to Purchasers, as comprising a very great variety of desirable articles, and at such prices as shall be perfectly satisfactory.

AMONG THEM ARE:—
An elegant style of rich dark Chintz CALICOES.
Do. do. Turkey red French Do. FRENCH MERINOES.
ENGLISH Do.
Circassians of every shade and quality, Black Italian "Gros de Suisse" and "poult de soie" Silks,
Elegant blue black ditto,—color'd Satina-Black, blue black, and color'd Silk Velvets. Fur Capes.
Lined and for top Horskin Gloves.
Fancy belts,—Cambrics, wadding, &c. &c.

Also, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Pilot Cloths, Peter-hams,—and every other article of Woolen Goods.

With a new supply of **CARPETINGS & RUGS**, among which is one style common at 2s6 per yard.

NEWPORT BREWERY.

THE Subscriber having taken the Agency of the BREWERY, formerly carried on by Mr. Thomas Evans, will have constantly on hand, after the 13th inst. Brown Ale, of superior quality, in Hhds. Bbls. half bbls. or kegs, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.—All orders sent to the undersigned, will have immediate attention, and be promptly executed.

HENRY WOOD.

N. B.—Yeast can be had at all times, and Grains on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the afternoon, at 8 cents per bushel.

Newport, Sept. 7

New Beef.

30 Bbls. Boston Navy MESS, and 20 do. No. 1. BEEF, —ALSO, 200 Quintals CODFISH, in order of shipping.

For Sale, by JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, Dec. 2.

JOHN W. DAVIS,

Sign of the BIG BOOT, 100 Thames-st

INTENDS keeping a general Assortment of Boots and Shoes, of every description and price.—He hopes to receive equal encouragement from his patrons, as heretofore.

BOOTS & SHOES, Of every kind, made to measures, of the best materials, and substantial work,—& particular attention paid to repairing

Newport, April 6

MALBONE Garden FARM

FOR SALE.

HAT well known Farm, called the Malbone Garden, situated one mile from the State-House in Newport, containing about 140 Acres, with a valuable privilege for sea manure, and a great variety of fruit trees;—it is well watered with never failing springs.—The Garden is too well known to need a more particular description.—For further information, enquire of David Buffum, near the premises, or of the Subscribers at Nantucket.

DAVID BAXTER, PAUL WEST.

July 20, 1833

TAMMANY HILL

FOR SALE.

TOGETHER with about 50 Acres of LAND, a large Dwelling House, and a Barn, with other outbuildings, and a small Orchard.—It is situated 1 1/4 miles from the State-house in Newport; there is a chalybeate spring not far from the house;—for extent and variety of prospect, this Hill is well known to be almost unequalled by any situation on the Island.—For terms &c. enquire of DAVID BUFFUM

Middletown, 8th mo. 10th 1833.

TAX for 1833.

THE Subscriber, Collector of the TOWN TAX voted in June last, hereby gives notice, that he has commenced the collecting of said Tax, and respectfully requests all those indebted to pay the same without delay, at No. 9 Market square

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Newport Oct. 12, 1833.

Newport Brewery.

THE Subscriber has now ready for delivery, **NEW ALE** of the first quality, in Barrels, half Bbls. or Kegs. Apply at the Brewery

HENRY WOOD.

Newport, Sept. 21

STOVES.

George Engs & Co.

Wish to inform the public, that their Assortment of all the various kinds of **STOVES**, in general use, is this Season unusually complete, and for Sale at their Hardware Store, sign of the Eagle, at reduced prices.—They have also a very handsome variety of Parlour Grates,—and are Agents for the sale of Doctor NOTT's celebrated **STOVES**, which they have on hand of various sizes and patterns, at the Factory prices, with only the charge of transportation added. Newport, Sept. 14.

COAL.

THE Subscriber will Contract to furnish LACKAWANA COAL, at \$7 50 cts. and BERRYKILL at \$7 75 cts. per Ton, gross wt. delivered at the residence of the Inhabitants in quantities of One Ton and upwards, at such times as may be desired, if applied for before the 20th day of June inst.

GEORGE KNOWLES.

Newport May 20.

LEHIGH COAL.

THE Subscriber has Just received and for Sale, Two Cargoes of the first quality LEHIGH hard and soft COAL, all broken and screened for immediate use, for \$7 75 cts. for 2240 lbs.

ALSO, A Lot of the first quality of LACKAWANA, for \$7 00.

The soft Lehigh has been tried in Philadelphia, and approved of in the kitchen and parlour Grates, Steam Engines, and Cupola Furnaces—it burns brilliantly, gives more blaze, and without the slag, dross cinder, and the impurities common to most other Coal.

Wm. VARS.

Newport, Sept. 7.

Nova-Scotia Coal, & Coke

THE Subscriber will Contract for the delivery of any Quantities of Sydney Bridgeport, and Pictou COALS, and COKE of the best qualities, direct from the Mines and on the most favorable terms at such Ports of the United States as may be desired, from the 1st of May to the 31st December next;—or will dispose of Coals deliverable alongside the Vessels, at the Port of Sydney, at \$4 60 per chaldron; Bridgeport, outside the bar, \$4 inside the bar, \$4 30; and at Pictou \$3 per chaldron, for Coals or Coke, Nova-Scotia measure.

RUPERT I. COCHRAN.

Agent at New-York to the General Mining Association of London.

New-York, May 1, 1833.

CITY COAL YARD.

REAL PEACH ORCHARD,—Mined this Season.

THE Subscriber is now daily receiving cargoes of this very celebrated COAL, the increased demand for which is the surest proof of its superiority.

It is taken from the Spohn Vein, the Peach Vein and Mann's Gate Vein, three of the best in what is called the Peach Orchard District, and NOT from the Centreville tract owned by the North American Coal Co.

This Coal produces heavy red ashes, is easily ignited, burns freely, and is preferred to any other for PARLOR GRATES and culinary purposes. A number of certificates establishing beyond a doubt the superior quality of these different veins, have recently been received from the following gentlemen, viz: Samuel J. Fitts, Esq. the owner of part of the Spohn tract; Emor S. Bayles, Esq. the miner of the celebrated Peacock vein, (sometimes called Peach Mountain); Jacob Reitzinger, Esq. one of the largest landholders in Schuylkill county and former owner of the Gate Vein; Joseph Lyon, Esq. formerly agent and manager for the North American Coal Co. in that district, and one of the best judges of Coal in Pennsylvania; M. Weaver, and George Shoemaker, Esqrs. members of the Court of Referees to determine the price and quality of Coal; and from Thomas Morris, Esq. a magistrate of the county of Schuylkill.

These certificates will be shown to any person upon application at the office of the Subscriber—it is unnecessary to publish them, as the extended sales already made have firmly established the credit of his Coal in this market.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, who have tested its quality.

Gov. Fenner Col. Coles
Rev. N. B. Crocker Gen. Mallett
" Edward B. Hall Doctor Fuller
" John A. Clarke " Brownell
Cyrus Butler, Esq. " Arnold
Isaac Brown " Sheldon Battery, Esq.
T. C. Hoppin " Earl Carpenter, "
Joseph Chapin " A. Richmond, "
Daniel Arnold " George R. Arnold, "
Hox. Anthony " Chester Pratt, "
Samuel Wheaton " Griffin Child, "
Matthew Watson " Caleb Westcott, "
Wm. Russell " C. G. Fenner, "
Peter F. Ewer " F. Richmond, "
Nehemiah Dodge " John Hutchins, "
R. Waterman " Thos. B. Fenner, "
E. F. Knowlton " J. F. B. Flag, "
John Taylor " Geo. C. Arnold, "
Peter Grinnell " Joseph Sweet, "
Thos. Trueblood " Charles Hodges, "
T. F. Carpenter " John S. Larned, "
Reno. Waterman " N. S. Draper, "
Wmory Chapin " Edward Carlie, "
George Larned " Henry Anthony, "
Moses Noyes " Luke Green, "

Prices as low as any in the City.

E. A. HATHAWAY.

Providence, Oct. 11.

A Cargo of this superior COAL has been received here, and for Sale by

JOHN STERNE,

ON BANISTER'S WHARF.

Newport, Oct. 12.

FIVE SHARES in the Stock of the Bank of the United States, for Sale.—For terms, &c. apply at this Office.

Grocery Store.

S. A. ROBINSON.

Has just received, and offers for Sale AT THE STORE IN THE Merchant's Bank Building A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Wines.—Madeira, Sicily, Tene rifle Canary, dry and sweet Malaga brown Sherry, Port, Claret, Rousillon and Champagne.

Liquors.—Brandy, Outard and Dupuy; Sigaette,—Rum, Old Jamaica, St. Croix, &c.—GIN, Holland & Country.

Teas.—Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong, &c.

Groceries.—SUGARS, Havana white and brown; St. Croix; loaf, lump and crystallized.—COFFEE, Cuba, St. Domingo, old Java, Laguaira, and Porto Rico.—RAISINS, Keg and Box.

Nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, citron, pimento, pepper, currants, almonds, starch, soap, indigo, mustard, chocolate, prunes, olives, capers, anchoives, ginger, cheese, rice, beans, soda and butter crackers, &c. &c.

Locillard's, macabeau, rappee and scotch Snuff, and P. A. L. Tobacco.—Mrs. G. B. Miller's fine cut tobacco, and Virginia, cavendish, ladies twist and head Tobacco.

Newport, May 12.

BEEF, PORK, & CANDLES

100 bbls. Boston Mess & No. 1 BEEF.

30 do. do. Prime PORK

30 do. do. New-York City Prime and Mess BEEF.

10 do. do. Prime Pork.

100 boxes Mould Candles, 6s and 8s, superior quality.

700 half boxes No. 1 & 2 Soap

200 Boxes do. do. do.

For Sale, by JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, March 30.

MORE CHEAP GOODS AT

The Cheapest Store,

112,

THAMES-STREET.—NEWPORT.

NATHANIEL SWIFT,

Has Just Received,

A FRESH Supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.—They are Open—They are Cheap, and they are on the move. His Old Customers, and all others, are invited to give him a call, and they will find more of those Cheap Table Cloths and Diapers; cheap cotton pocket Hdkts.; Linen Cambric Do. large size, for only 20 cents; Merino Circassians; Flannels & Sattinets; Blankets; Broadcloths, Cassimeres, merino Cloth; Ladies do.; more Crash for six cents; stockings for 9d; more Calicoes for only 8 cents.—With a great Variety of other

CHEAP GOODS.

N. Geffroy,

REPAIRS Compasses, Quadrants, Watches and Time-pieces, and obligates himself warrant his work to all his employers, without partiality.

HE HAS FOR SALE.

Compasses of different qualities, Storm ditto first quality; Quadrants, spy Glasses for day and night; Watches of different qualities silver tea and table spoons; plated files. Also, Cutlery, Knives, sensors, &c. a complete assortment of watch tools and dental files. Silver Spoons warranted best quality. I will sell them very low respecting the making. Also will sell at reduced prices all other goods. I will give the true value for Old Gold and Silver, according to the quality.—In the rear Store No. 127, Thames-Street, up the alley. Newport August 31.

Valuable FARM, for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his FARM situated in the town of Sand Lake, county of Rensselaer, and State of New-York, 9 miles east of the city of Albany, 10 miles S. E. from the city of Troy, 2 1/2 miles west of the village of Sand Lake; containing 230 Acres of excellent Land, 188 of which is under good cultivation, and well fenced, having a suitable proportion of arable and grass land; the remaining 60 Acres is covered with excellent wood and timber. The whole is well watered; three large orchards of excellent fruit;—a good Dwelling-House, barn, sheds, corn houses, cider house and other suitable out building, to render the whole convenient for farming in a profitable manner. The Farm is situated in a neighbourhood of flourishing and wealthy farmers, with good roads leading in every direction, particularly the roads running to Albany and Troy, which are the market towns for this neighbourhood.

Part of the purchase money will be required to be paid down; the remainder secured on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.—For further information, enquire of CALDER JOHNSON on the premises, or JAMES WOODS in Greenbush; or of CHRISTOPHER ALLEN, or the Subscriber in North-Kingstown.

JOSEPH CONGDON

North-Kingstown, Sept. 17, 1833

TAKEN UP ADRIFT,

BALE of COTTON.—The owner by proving property and paying charges, can receive it, by applying to

ARNOLD HAZARD.

Jamestown, Nov. 14.

TILLEY,

HAS determined on selling his MERINO CIRCASSIANS, at Cost.

He has just Opened, fine Beaver and Silk HATS, for gentlemen's wear. He will put out LACES for working, until and during the Winter. Newport, Nov. 23.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

BENJAMIN MARSH, Jun

No. 138 & 139, Thames-Street.

HAS Just received a fine assortment of INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of every description; among them are Ladies fine figured at \$1 per pair, a good article; also, men's and childrens do.

On hand, as usual, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, of every description and price.

Boots and Shoes of all kinds, manufactured in the best manner and newest style; purchasers are requested to call and examine the above articles for themselves.

Newport, Nov. 16.

JUST RECEIVED

nd for Sale at the Sign of the GOLD SAMARITAN, 3d door South of Market Square.

ENGLISH LOZENGES of rose

Sarsaparilla and Balsam of Tolu for Coughs.—A Variety of HERBES preserved by the Shakers for Medical use.—Lemon Balm, Sage, Thyme, roughwort, Wild Indigo, Ginseng, Coltsfoot, Black Cohosh, &c.

Robinson's Patent GROATS & BARLEY for making Oatmeal and Barley Gruel in ten minutes.—excellent articles for the Nursery and sick room.

Neapolitan PASTE for cleaning brass, silver, &c. put up in boxes with directions.

Nursing Bottles and Tubes, a new and improved article.

Chinese CEMENT, water and fire-proof, for mending China and Glass ware, put in vials with directions.

Patent Adhesive PLASTER, a superior article.

SWAIN'S PANACEA:—Bullards Oil Soap—Ward's Vegetable Hair Oil: Chlorine tooth Wash,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Fresh, and of the first Quality.

NEW MEDICINE CHESTS kept constantly on hand, & Old ones refitted at short notice.

Persons desirous of obtaining any of the above Articles, will find that the OLD SAMARITAN is no LEVINE, and therefore without PASS BY.

Newport, Oct. 5

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, Dec. 2, 1833

WHEREAS the Executor's Account on the Estate of PETER CHAPMAN, late of said Newport, deceased, was this day presented for examination and allowance.—It is ordered, That said Account be received, & consideration thereof referred to Court of Probate to be holden at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday in Jan'y next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury, to all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

By Order, B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Nov. 11

WHEREAS an Instrument in Writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of SARAH HEATH, widow, deceased, dated October 7th, 1833, was this day presented for Probate, and Letters Testamentary